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APRIL 9, 1865, Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse to General Grant. To-day, April 9, 1893, judging from the majority of the names of those who control national affairs, Grant must have made the surrender on that occasion. But appearances are deceiving.

NOTWITHSTANDING the destruction by fire of 12,000 barrels of whisky in Louisville, there is no immediate danger of a whisky famine. During the month of March the distillers of that district manufactured 99,997 barrels, or 4,485,284 gallons, on which the tax will be \$4,-

If those persistent but impecunious office seekers who yet wearily wander up and down the streets of Washington, waiting and hoping against hope, are wise, they will shake the dust of the national capital off their feet and turn their faces and steps homeward. It will be hot and dusty walking a month hence.

WHEN the principal charge against a defeated candidate for Mayor in Chicago is that his grammar was dreadful, and that be joined plural nouns to singular verbs, and used "them" as an adjective, it is high time for that renowned center of culture to look after its laurels. If, however, Chicago and other cities are looking for model public schools they must come to Indianapolis.

Just before the recent election in Milwankee a Polish priest delivered an address in the language of the Pole, in which he "appealed to his hearers as Poles and Catholics, and asked them to support, as such, their religion and their cause," by voting for two candidates who are Catholics. Archbishop Ireland or some other American superior of this foreign priest should try to inject a little sense into him.

THE outlook for fall-sown wheat is not flattering. Kansas reports a prospect of a two-thirds crop if rain comes soon, but less if dry weather continues. In Illinois the acreage is 25 per cent. less than last year, and winter killing has reduced the condition to 73 per cent. of a full crop. The reports from Ohio are favorable. In Indiana the general condition does not indicate an average crop. Such statements should have more influonce upon prices than the contentions of option dealers.

A FEW Anglomaniac newspapers are criticising Mr. Phelps, one of the United States counsel in the Behring sea arbitration, because he has vigorously resisted the attempt of the British counsel to introduce new evidence of which no notice has been given, and because of his general earnestness and zeal in support of the American cause. These mugwump papers evidently assume that, as he was chosen by General Harrison, he is a Republican, and, consequently, a fit object for abuse. Mr. Phelps is a Democrat.

"I KNOW," writes the head of the Grand Army in Nebraska to the Journal, "that the veterans of Nebraska are going to Indianapolis in droves the first week in September. There has not been so much encampment talk for years." Letters received the past week from other States are of the same tenor. All that can now prevent a most successful encampment is a combination of railroad managers for high rates. It is not possible that, after practicing liberality for six or eight years, the railroads will ignore their own precedent.

THERE is said to be quite an influx of English and French waiters to Chicago, drawn thither by the prospect of liberal tips from the crowds of Americans who will attend the world's fair. They will doubtless be disappointed. The practice of tipping waiters does not prevail in this country to anything like the extent that it does in Europe. While it is universal there, it is by no means general here, and is mostly confined to the East Perhaps these foreign waiters have been captivated by the extreme liberality of Americans traveling in Europe, who, not understanding the art of tipping and the rules that control it, are apt to be extravagant. The foreign waiters, however, will find that Americans do not tip as freely or as liberally at home as they do abroad. The practice is a nuisance and ought not to find a foothold here, but probably it will. It is English, you know.

THE Republican central committee of St. Louis has evidence that about six thousand fraudulent votes were polled for the Democratic candidates in the recent city election. The Republicans carried the city, electing all their candi-

to decide whether he also was not legally elected. The secretary of the committee says: "We have plenty of evidence on hand to prove that repeating was the rule in a number of wards, illegally cast. It will take a much less of the social standing, education and renumber of votes than that to elect Mr. Fishback, and we propose to contest the case, open the boxes and put the voters right. A committee has been appointed to arrange all preliminary matters in this respect, and notice of action will be served very shortly." According to the Globe-Democrat, all forms of fraud were brought into requisition-ballotbox stuffing, repeating, false counting and intimidation, and the police were the willing tools of crime. This makes the Republican victory the more emphatic.

#### A REFUTED SLANDER.

It has persistently been maintained by Commissioner Langsdale and his newspaper organ that his policy of perverting the monument is opposed by only a few contentious persons and cranks who have neither character nor influence, and who are soldiers who "have made a war record since the fighting was over."

The action of the Indiana Department

of the Grand Army at Evansville should put an end to this sort of criticism. Take the four members of the monumental commission who protested against the Langsdale report. General Carnahan has for several years been the successful head of the largest uniformed and disciplined body of citizens in the United States, Mayor Zollinger, of Fort Wayne, is the Mayor of that city, and a man generally respected for ability and sound judgment. Ex-Mayor. McMaster, of this city, enjoys the respect and contidence of all who know him, because he is a conservative and intelligent man. Captain Layman has the reputation of being an honorable and capable business man. If Mr. Langsdale and his champions are held in as high esteem by the people who know them, as are the men here named, they are fortunate. In the respective stations in which they volunteered to serve their country, they did their duty and received an honorable discharge; consequently, to stigmatize them as "soldiers who have made a war record since the war." as has been done by the Langsdale organ, is an insult for which no apology can be accepted. They are not cranks, nor are they men who delight in contention. At the Evansville encampment, sustaining the report of the gentlemen above named, were such men as D. N. Foster and Hon. J. B. White, of Fort Wayne; C. J. Murphy, Senator McCutcheon and Captain Myerhoff, of Evansville; Jasper Packard and George Koch, of New Albany; Gil R. Stormont, of Princeton; ex-United States Marshal Dunlap; Dr. J. Y. Hitt, of Greensburg; W. H. Mull, of Rockville; G. W. Kimball, of Mount Vernon; W. M. Cockrum, of Oakland City; Jasper E. Lewis, of South Bend; G. W. Miller and M. C. Rankin, of Terre Haute; T. A. Henring, of Rockport; Ben Starr, of Richmond; W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette. Are these men cranks and disputations persons whose opinions have no weight in their own communities? Are such men as Dr. Mull, of Rockville, who bears a half dozen battle scars and who carries a confederate bullet in his body, to be known as those who were "soldiers after the war?" The truth is, every organized body of veterans of the war for the Union in Indiana which has expressed an opinion, except two or three small ones, has declared against the Langsdale perversion of the monument. In the face of such facts, it may be declared, by the Langsdale organ that "the Grand Army is a burden like unto the grasshopper," as expressing its own sentiments, but it cannot truthfully say, after the action of the Indiana Encampment, that the Mexicanizing of the monument is opposed only by a few noninfluential cranks and soldiers who have made war records since Lee's sur-

# TEARS AND CRIME.

It is fortunate for the community that laws for the punishment of criminals are based upon abstract principles of right and justice, and not upon maudlin sentiment and the theory that the offense varies in degree according to the social standing or personal attractions of the perpetrator. Law considers crime as such, and prescribes the penalty without reference to the character or status of the person committing it. If this were not so the inequalities in the administration of justice would be far greater than now, and, if the tendencies of the time are any indication, the offenders who deserve the severest punishment would escape with the least. There are, of course, gradations of culpability in the commission of crimes of every sort, and courts are expected to take proper cognizance of this in applying legal penalties; but in the popular mind there is a curious lack of discrimination in estimating this culpability, and in so far as courts can be influenced by popular feeling the cause of right and morality suffers. This singular disposition to establish a false measure for moral obliquities has illus-

trations without number. The case of Carlyle Harris, of New York, soon to be executed for the murder of his wife, is an example. Mr. Harris was "well born," he is educated, intelligent, a "gentleman," and handsome; therefore, it is argued, his mental sufferings must be greater than those of a common brute of a murderer, and he deserves clemency. Nearer home is another example. Lawyer McFee committed forgery. Forgery is one of the most contemptible of crimes, and he indulged in it in order to pay gambling debts. The act was accompanied by no extenuating circumstances. Notwithstanding all this, a vast amount public and private that because of his education, ability and standing it was hardly probable that he would be made to pay the legal penalty of his crime. When this expectation failed, and he came into court on Friday to plead guilty, there was a tearful display of sympathy and emotion. The court room

who spoke in the prisoner's behalf testified to his intelligence and previous high character. Even the public prosecutor was so moved by the spirit of the occasion as to recommend him to mercy by and that five or six thousand votes were | expression of the opinion that to a man finement of the defendant the minimum punishment allowed by the statute would be far greater than the maximum punishment to most persons called to answer a similar charge. This is a false sentiment, based on pure assumption. There is nothing to show that a man of high education and respectable social connections has keener sensibilities or a more tender conscience than one less highly favored in the matter of intelle ctual culture. But, even if this were the case, and whether it i true or not, the measure of his responsibility is not lessened. On the contrary, and in direct opposition to the emotional opinions of tearful sympathizers, the greater the offender's intelligence and the higher his standing in the community the greater is his crime, because his influence is wider. To condone or excuse his act on this ground is to lessen its heinousness in the eyes of others who may be tending in the same direction. Crime should be made odious, and the way to make it so is to punish the sinner according to the measure of his guilt, and not to weep maudlin tears over him. It is one thing to have human pity for the man whose footsteps slip and for all innocent persons who suffer with him, and quite another to seek to save him from the legal consequences of his fall. Every rascal is entitled to pity. but the ignorant man who steals a chicken because he is hungry should not have less than the "gentleman" who robs his neighbor by signing his name to a check.

#### THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT AN THE EDITOR

The Washington Post rises in defense of the Washington correspondent against the editorial critics of outside papers who do not choose to regards such correspondents as infallible. After asserting that Washington correspondents are able and conscientious men, which nobody disputes, it adds:

It is frequently the case that the managing editor, who spends the greater portion of his time on one of the top floors of a high building, conceives the idea that he is better acquainted with the situation in Washington and the trend of public sentiment in general than the correspondent who daily mingles with the men who conduct the affairs of state. In this the metropolitan editor is as badly mistaken as his rural contemporary, and the most humble newspaper correspondent in the city of Washington is prepared to give both of these critics valuable points on the sub-

The Post evidently misunderstands the character of the criticisms it finds concerning the correspondents and their lucubrations. No intelligent person can doubt that the Washington correspondent knows more of what is going on in Washington than does the managing editor, say of a New York paper; that is what the correspondent is there for. When he confines himself to an account of what is going on he fulfilling his mission, and the nearer he comes to accuracy the more highly valued are his services. It is when the Washington correspondent drops into statesmanship that the managing editor has a right to protest. As a matter of course, everybody who lives in Washington six months absorbs statesmanlike qualities from the very nir, but, as a rule, such views are not particularly valuable to the outside world. Perhaps it is the close proximity to the professional statesman that warps their ideas; at all events, the political opinions expressed by the residents of Washington, correspondents included, are apt to be of a character to make the judicious grieve, and if, through the oversight or indiscreet charity of the managing editor, these opinions are allowed to appear in print, there is an invariable necessity for swallowing them before a great length of time. It is this disposition of the correspondent to enunciate views and to tell what is going to happen that causes the managing editor much distress of mind. If the Washington reporter would curb this tendency and adhere strictly to a record of facts he would give the greatest possible satisfaction, for it is but a weak tribute to say that he is unequaled in the pursuit of facts, and that no news worth having can possibly escape him.

# AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

The managers of the Ohio river railroads connecting with Chicago in their world's fair circular make an unjust discrimination against Indianapolis. They announce that "stop over" will be granted at Evansville, Louisville or Cincinnati, provided certain conditions inposed are complied with, and then they go on as follows:

Lines between Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville and Chicago have agreed that all tickets issued on account of the world's fair will be honored only for continuous passage between their terminals, and no stop-over privileges will be granted at intermediate points.

If "stop over" is permitted at Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville, why not give an equally important, and, this year, a more important city, the same favor? Why this apparently unjust discrimination against Indianapolis? Do the managers propose to deny the thousands of veterans of the Grand Army who would like to attend the National Encampment and the world's fair upon one ticket the privilege they extend to all other people coming to their lines at three other points? Before the encampment hundreds of men will desire to visit Indianapolis to make arrangements for their friends, while during the encampment thousands will expect to stop over at Indianapolis two or three days. Why not make provision to enable people to stop over in the city they desire to visit rather than in one where they do not of sympathy has been manifested for | care to stop? Why compel those who Mr. McFee. It has been said of him in | would stop over at Indianapolis to stop over at Cincinnati and come to Indianapolis and return to Cincinnati before pursuing their journey? It is known here that a large number of people desire to stop over at Indianapolis before going on to the world's fair-why not make arrangements for them to do so as well as at other cities? It may be that

special rates for the encampment which will be so favorable that those who attend can afford to purchase tickets from Indianapolis to Chicago and return. If this is the case the announcement should be made at an early day. As it now stands, the arrangement seems like a marked and unjust discrimination against Indianapolis.

PRESIDENT DOLE, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as chief executive of the provisional government of Hawaii, is reported as saying, just before Commissioner Blount's arrival on the islands, that the delay of the United States in acting on the annexation proposition was proving very injurious to business interests, and could not be permitted to continue much longer. When asked if the question of appealing to England for annexation had been considered he thought for a few moments before replying, and then said: "We have considered the possibility of such a move. I do not wish to say, however, that we are threatening the United States, or anything like that. Our proposition has been made to the government at Washington, and is still open to them, but I wish to reiterate that a long delay would be dangerous in the extreme." If the Hawaiians desire annexation to England they have only to signify as much by cable, and the British flag would be floating there in less than twenty-four hours. A little lamb like that would be swallowed by the British lion at a mouthful.

WHY only twenty-two out of nearly three thousand women voters in Kansas City, Kan., rallied around Mrs. Anna Potter, the only female candidate for Mayor, it is impossible to say, but there is some reason to suspect that the eight thousand men, or thereabouts, who voted against her, knew what they were doing. At all events, by so voting they seem to have saved their bacon, to speak after the vulgar commercial manner of a town whose chief industry is pork-packing. One evening since election Mrs. Potter had some business with the City Council, about her sidewalk, and walked in during the session and made her speech without permitting any interruptions. Then she departed. and on her way out told the chief of police that she always stood up for her rights. "Why, this morning," she said, "I broke an umbrella over a man's head because he tried to override me. Wasn't I right?" The record is silent as to what the chief of police replied, but he undoubtedly agreed with her in haste. It was the only safe course, especially if she had her umbrella with her at the time. But think what a Mayor Mrs. Anna Potter would have made! No man would have had any rights which any woman would have been bound to respect if they happened to conflict with her rights. For a man to put his head up would have been an invitation to hit it Although there are eight thousand male voters in the town to three thousand of the feminine persuasion, the eight thousand would not have dared to call their souls their own with Mrs. Potter at the fore. For, of course, she would put none but women on guard, and how could even a multitude of peaceful men hope to stand up in the face of a force of women bent on looking after their own rights and armed with aggressive umbrellas? They could not do it, and would tamely surrender. The men of Kansas City were voting for the enfranchisement and safety of their own sex when they voted against Mrs. Anna Potter.

THE Republican State Editorial Association, at its meeting in this city, accepted the invitation of the World's Press Congress, and resolved to attend in a body. The National Editorial Association meets ir Chicago, May 16. This meeting will be followed by the World's Press Congress, which convenes in Chicago, May 22. It is desired that all Republican editors who will attend the congress write to J. A. Kemp. secretary. Salem, Ind., at an early date, secure the membership certificate of the State association, and express their intention, and thus they may secure benefits and favors during their stay in Chicago and their visit to the world's fair. The annual membership dues in the association are \$1, and if this has not been paid for 1893, should accompany request for certificate of membership. Further notices will be given by circulars.

# TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

THE City Council of Louisville, Ky., has ordered an election to determine if \$1,000 .-000 in bonds shall be donated to secure the location of the State capital there, the election to be held on the 27th inst., and the denizens of Frankfort are trembling for fear the prestige of their city will depart.

In the city of Lemars, in Icwa, the Mayor, who is police judge, gives those who are before him a second time for drunkenness the choice of ten days in the street with ball and chain or a course of treatment with bichloride of gold. The first subject chose the alternative of a dose of appetite destroyer.

THE Legislature of California has created a board of parole commissioners which has power to parole any prisoner, no matter what his offense, who has been in prison one year. That is a great power to confer, and the San Francisco press fears that malefactors may be turned loose upon the public. The evil of such laws is that they do not discriminate between the convict who would not be an offender under ordinary conditions and the professional criminal who makes the commission of

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the legality of certain land entries in Oklahoma has caused great excitement in that Territory. The court held that under the law of 1889 and the proclamation of President Harrison opening the Territory to settlement any one who was within the territorial limits at the hour of noon on April 22 was disqualified to take a homestead therein. The decision affects all who, for any purpose, were in the bounds of the Territory at the time named and overthrows all their claims to lands. Among the number affected are postmasters, United States soldiers and deputy marshals, railroad employes and others to the number of several thousand. The amount of property affected is esti-mated at from \$6,000.000 to \$7,000,000. Many men will be made suddenly rich and others as suddenly poor.

THE March bulletin of the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University is devoted to experiments with corn and sugar beet. The results of these experiments contain an amount of practical information regarding corn culture that must be invaluable to the farmer, and all this and other bulletins will cost any one terested is the expense of sending a letter or postal addressed, "Director Purdue University Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind." In regard to corn culture, planting from May 1 to 10 gives the best results; drill planting, with stalks from 12 to 14 mohes apart, gives the largest yield; plowing eight inches deep and shallow cultivacrops, involving grains and grasses, give larger corn crops; stable manure produces

corn than commercial fertilizers; in fact, the use of the latter has generally proved unprofitable. The farmer who can get the forty-three bulletins issued will have a great amount of useful information.

On Thursday of last week a strange foreign flag of blue and white floated over the City Hall in New York. Upon inquiry it proved to be the flag of Greece, and it was displayed by the Mayor in compliance with the request of the Greek Society of New York in commemoration of Greek independence, which was established on April 1829. That event excited great

interest in this country at the time. Liberty - loving Americans sympathized very strongly with the Greeks, and, if it had been permissible, a large volunteer force could have been raised in the United States to assist them in throwing off the yoke of Turker. On Jan. 6, 1827, a mass meeting was held in the City Hall, New York, and an address was issued to the American people on behalf of the Greeks. The address resulted in a contribution of \$50,000, with which three vessels were fitted out, and sent with supplies to the Greeks, who were almost in a starving condition. Since then there has existed a very friend ly feeling between the two governments and peoples, and on every Fourth of July the American flag floats from the Acropoli in Athens as a tribute to the nation which assisted Greece in its hour of need.

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Handicapped. Watts-Is your wife going to do any house

cleaning this spring! Potts-No. I've fixed things so she can't. Sh went on a visit to her mother a week or so ag and I sold all of her old dresses.

Not Heroic at All. Minnie-I was reading this morning of a ma who has been a hermit for twenty-five years from having been jilted by the woman he loved when he was young. There is something heroic in such

devotion, don't you think? Mamie-No, I don't. It looks like sheer cow ardice to me. He just ran away from society for fear of falling in love with some other girl.

In Deubt. Yabsley-Do you think you would like to have the privilege of voting, Miss Laura? Miss Figg-I don't know yet. I'll have to whether hoopskirts are going to be in fashion or

"What in the world have hoops got to do with

"Why, if we have to wear hoops we can't ge into the balloting booths."

Surely Crazy. "I see," said one Kentucky colonel, "that they

are intending to prove that Colonel Sutton, who issued those forged warehouse receipts, was in-

"Well, suh," said the other Kentucky colonel "I think they can make a pretty clear case out of it. I don't believe that any sane man who owned fifteen thousand barrels of whisky would do any act likely to endanger his liberty and enjoyment of happiness, suh. No, suh!"

### A Rightrous Raise.

. The Council was considering the question raising the salary of Mr. Fadigan, who held th office of inspector of soap and sand for scouring city buildings. "Three thousand dollars a year is too much," protested one member. "Why, a man can be hired to attend to all the work the office requires for five hundred a year."

The member from the S'teenth ward rose to re ply. "That is exactly what Mr. Fadigan intende to do," said he. "And by so doing he only leaves \$2,500 for himself, which is a very small compensation for the services of a man of his known

Bill passed.

### LITERARY NOTES.

MRS. JANE CAMPBELL is the editor of a new monthly magazine, entitled Woman's Progress, which has just made its first appearance in Philadelphia.

MRS. U. S. GRANT has completed her memoirs, to which she has added notes on the Harrison administration. The book is not to be published during the author's

GEN, LEW WALLACE has been notified by his publishers that 500,000 copies of "Ben Hur" have been sold to English readers. The work has also been translated into several languages, and there is a steady demand for it.

MR. WHEATLEY'S new edition of "Pepys's Diary" is to be printed in its entirety from the transcript at Magdalene College, Cambridge, England, and there will be copions notes by the editor as well as those of Lord Bray brooke.

A NEW book by the author of that stron novel, "The Silence of Dean Mattland." promises to attract much attention on th ground of being of greater interest and power than its predecessor. It is to be called "The Last Sentence."

THE Critic says of Mr. William Watson the English poet to whom Mr. Gladstone recently made a government award of \$1. 000: "It may be a far cry from Tennyson to Watson; there does not seem to be a shorter cry from Tennyson to any other British poet. He is the one authentic voice, and it rings strong and clear above his fellow-

MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT is said to complete her stories mentally before putting them on paper. She always writes in the afternoon, and usually about three thousand or four thousand words a day. She is quoted as saying that she first undertook to write in order to show speering "city boarders" that country people were not the awkward, ignorant set those persons seemed to consider them.

THE Critic of last week, in an estimate of the work of James Lane Allen, says that in his forthcoming novel-"John Gray" is only a long story, not a novel-Mr. Allen hopes to give his first deliberate expression of his theory of art. The novel is to be called "Two Portraits," He has on hand a second novel, far worked out and called "In Days of Old." And he has ready for writing, when the time comes, another volnme of short stories covering a wide field of character study, which to his mind is the greatest-the sole-feature of any

A NEW short-story magazine is announced to begin immediate publication. It has been named Storiettes, is to be illustrated. and will be issued monthly. A distinctive feature is that its contents are to consist exclusively of original copyrighted novelettes by living authors, an entirely new departure in short-story perodicals. The April number contains tales by Julian Hawtherne, William Perry Brown, "The Duchess," S. Baring Gould, John Habberton, Richard Ashe King, Robert H. Lockwood, Annie E. Trumbull, Robert C. V. Myers, Roman I. Zubof and several other popular writers. Although Storiettes is to be sold for a dime, the magazine is very tastefully got up.

# ALOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MAYOR-ELECT HARRISON, of Chicago, has gone to West Baden, Ind., to reonperate after his ardnous campaign, and will remain at the springs for about a week. Mr. PADEREWSKI has made up his mind

to retire for at least two years from the concert stage and devote himself composition in some quiet Swiss or French Ten thousand persons are said to have paid

50 cents each for admission to the world's fair grounds last Sunday. This may be regarded as a "straw" on the Sunday open-

A NEW JERSEY Methodist conference has just rejected a class of applicants for the ministry with the remark that they never met a class so defective in education and with such large families. Too many men who can't earn a living at anything else think they are able enough to preach.

MR. MARSHALL HALL is an English musician about thirty years of age, who has been fortunate in life. For instance, tion prove the best; a judicious rotation of | he has been for several years Ormandi professor of music at Melbourne at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Yet this is what he save in dates but one, and suit will be brought | was fairly flooded with tears, and all | the managers will, in due time, make | far better and more lasting results with | explanation of a concert everture he has ereignty has sustained in many a day.

written: "The first theme, rugged, heroic yearning, struggling, may be taken to represent all that my life has forced out of me in resolution, longing and gain."

A BIG New York dry-goods establishment lately proposed to reduce the wages of its unmarried girl employes, in order that the pay of the married men might be raised. The girls promptly resisted, and proved that they were supporting more persons than the married men were. The cut was

A LABORER in St. Joseph who recently lost his wife has been selling off his seven children at \$5 each. There has been talk of prosecuting him, but apparently there is not much to go on as he has in each case found families who were willing to adopt the children and to pay the money to have him relinquish control.

ALL the tin drinking cups in New York police stations now have holes in the bottoms. The cups used to be carried off by policemen who wanted water in their rooms, and were frequently lost. Now a man can put his finger on the bottom of the cup and drink with case, but if he tries to carry it away he is sure to lose the water long before he wants it. No cups are lost

under the new regime. THE prize compositions written for the National Conservatory of Music are not highly praised by most of the newspaper critics. The best words seem to be for the cantata, composed by Horatio Parker. The Boston papers, however, grow warm over the beanties of the piano concerto and the suite for strings, each of which was composed by a Boston man. The symphony prize went to Chicago.

JOHN BURROUGHS evidently agrees with Thoreau that "a man who cuts his own wood gets the best out of it twice." The anthor does all his writing in winter, before an open wood fire, the wood for which he saws and splits himself during the previous afternoon. "I love," said the author to a friend the other day, "particularly to wrestle with a large hickory or maple knot, and with my steel wedge and steel sledge-hammer I am sure to get the best of

. A SEARCH has been instituted by Chancellor MacCracken, through Minister Lincoln, for the first "sun picture" or photograph of the human countenance made by Professor Draper and sent by him to Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, which the University of the City of New York desires to place in its exhibit at the world's fair. The search is being made by Sir William Herschel among the papers of his father and among the archives of the Royal So-

HENRY JAMES contributes to the April number of the Temple Bar some reminiscences of Miss Kemble. That she had an incisive tongue is shown in the following statement: "To a lady who had been brought wonderingly to call upon her, and who the next day caused inquiry to be made whether she had not, during the visit, dropped a purse in the house, she requested an answer to be returned that she was sorry her ladyship had bad to pay so much more to see her than had formerly

In La Vie Contemporaine M. Jules Simon gives some interesting details of his former struggles and poverty in Paris, where at an early age he found himself with nothing to depend upon but a pittance of twenty high, for which he paid about 75 cents a week, and then laid in his stock of farmiture, which consisted of a mattress, a coverlet, two pairs of sheets, a few towels, a rough table, and two cane chairs. Luckily he still had money left to purchase pens, ink and paper. With these materials he laid the foundation of his reputation.

A CAPITALIST. Our baby has a secret, it twinkles in his eye, His little golden crown of curls He's holding very high. What can the mighty secret bef You really couldn't guess-A penny in his pocket.

- Youth's Companion

METHODS OF A TRUST.

How the Type Founders Ustensibly Reduced Prices, but Really Increased Them.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The Inter Ocean says: "'Chicago policemen held up by footpads' was the startling headline in the newspapers of the country a few weeks ago, when an incident happened in this city that gave color to the statement, and the joke seemed so rich that for weeks the Chicago policemen were the targets for the paragrapher from Maine to California. The joke was undoubtedly good, but was not half so good as another joke in which the same newspapers now occupy the position of the Chicago policemen in the controversy. For the last two years, and especially the last year, the press of the country has been attacking trusts and combinations in most vehement terms. It has proposed all kinds of vigorous methods for their suppression, but, all the same, the trusts kept right on organizing at the rate of about one s day, and, to give the matter a humorous phase, an item appeared one day telling of the formation of a type-founders' trust, to be composed of the manufacturers of the very type these newspapers were printed with. Of course, there accompanied the announcement the stereotyped postscript that the object was to 'economize in expenses for the benefit of the consumer,' but, like all its predecessors, the statement was simply so many words. Then, as if to emphasize the humor, the Type-founders' Trust advertised its prospectus in all the large dailies in the country, which prospectus alone, without any other facts, could be used to indict every one of the twenty-three firms signing it. And yet, to date, no move has been made to break up this conspiracy, which, if successful, will place the publisher of every newspaper, magazine or book, and every printer at the mercy of a combination of men who, while good enough singly, become, prospectus, little less than a band of

briganda. "While it is true the people do not feel the same interest in a type trust that they do in a coal trust, or a sugar trust, or a dozen other trusts that might be named, yet the principle underlying them all is the same, and if the type trust can be smashed the others can also. The 'American Type Founders' Company' furnishes all the material to test the anti-trust laws of the States and Nation. Before the trust was organized all of the firms included in it sold type at 25 per cent. off of list and 5 per cent. additional off for cash. Right here was where the trust tried to be smart, and thought to fool the printing fraternity. A clumster scheme could not have been devised. This is the way the trust 'reduced.' To illustrate, the old price on 51/2 points was 74 cents per pound, less 25 and 5 per cent., or, net, \$52.73 per one hundred pounds. The new price was reduced to 60 cents, but the discount was also reduced to 5 per cent., making a net price of \$57 per one hundred pounds, or an advance by the trust of \$4.26 per one hundred pounds. Six-point, under the old price, was 64 cents, less 25 and 5 per cent., or net \$45.60 per one hundred pounds. The new reduced list makes six-point 52 cents, less 5 per cent., or \$49.40 per one hundred pounds, an advance by the trust of \$1.80 per one hundred pounds. And thus it runs all through the list. In other words, a man who bought \$500 worth of type before the trust was organized got 25 and 5 per cent, off, or paid net \$357.25, while by the trust list he pays \$500. less 5 per cent., or \$475, an advance of \$117.75. This is the way the American Type Trust started in to re-duce prices. In brief, every net item in the list was advanced, excepting only spaces and quads.

A Sound Decision.

Those who criticised President Harrison for the nomination of Judge Jackson as Instice of the Supreme Court, a nomination made at a time when the confirmation of a Republican would have been impossible, must now admit that Mr. Harrison knew his man. The chief allegation of stalwart Republicans against Judge Jackson was that he was a State's rights Democrat. Yesterday he read his first decision as a Supreme Court Judge, and in it be demolished one of the most venerable of State's rights theories. He decided that a person extradited from one State to anoffense other than the one for which his extradition was seenred. This is the sever-